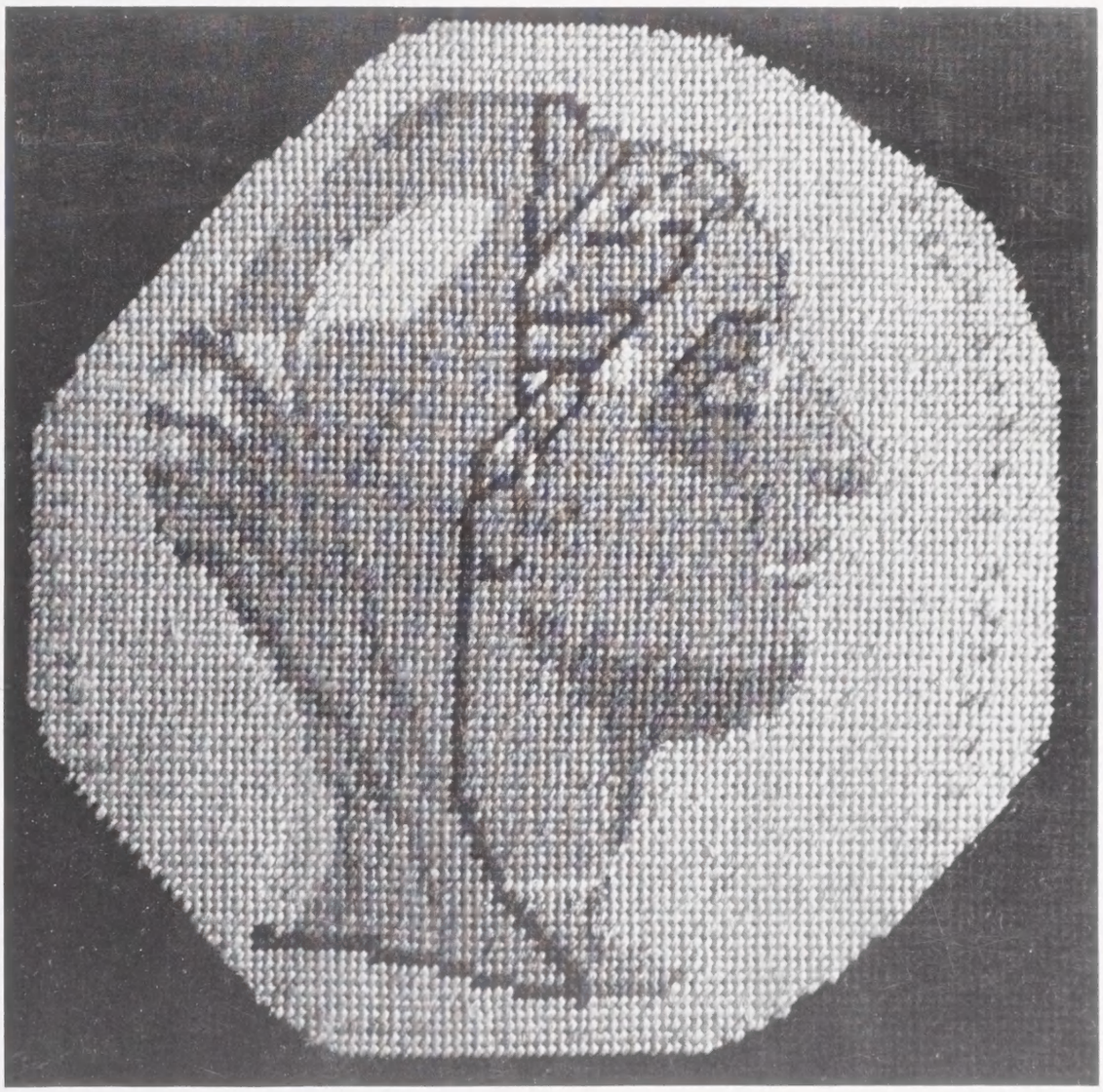
$2.00

Journal of Numismatic ..... Fine Arts

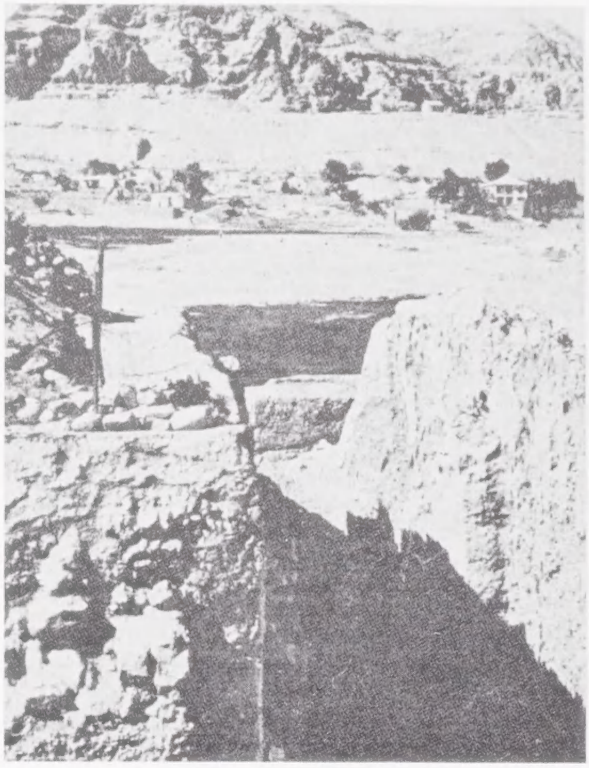


Volume 1 Winter 1973 Number 10

EXCAVATIONS FROM THE BIBLICAL CITY OF JERICHO

A large hoard of small arrowheads (2-4 cm) found in excavations at Jericho. Probably late Neolithic period. All are chipped flint, some with serrated edges and slight curvature. All are in nearly perfect condition.

Small . . . 7.50; Large . . . 10.00



A COLLECTION OF GALLIENUS

This fascinating and most important figure of the Third Century produced a vast variety of coin types which reflect the desperate crisis of the times. Gallienus cries for the loyalty of his legions and proclaims false victories over the Germans and Persians. This collection contains 184 coins, all different, from a variety of mints and representing a vast array of types. Included are six "legionary" types, along with many very rare varieties. The coins are all attributed and grade fine to superb. This offering represents an excellent beginning to a fascinating yet inexpensive collection.

750.00 complete

A HOARD OF SASANIAN DIRHEMS

We have recently acquired a hoard of Sasanian dirhems from the 6th century A.D. The obverse types depict the busts of various Persian kings, mostly Xusro II (591-628 A.D.). The reverses show the fire altar, the focal object of Zoroastrianism, the religion of Sasanian times; and these representations have been proved to be absolutely faithful by comparison with Zoroastrian temples which survive to this day. These interesting coins can be dated precisely and their mints identified, yet the series remains surprisingly inexpensive for such large and impressive silver coins. We are pleased to offer them to our readers at:

1 FDC . . . 15.00 1 Avg. . . . 3.50 10 Avg. . . . 30.00

EDITORIAL

Most of the coins offered in this issue of the Journal of Numismatic Fine Arts were "written up" several weeks before the auction of the gold coins belonging to the Metropolitan Museum. The tremendous interest in Europe of that sale in early November, 1972, has created a chain reaction of very high prices for *all* kinds of ancient coins. We have been told by our European colleagues that there has been a large influx of very prosperous "investors" entering the ancient coin field. The prices for relatively common gold and electrum coins, in particular, have climbed to record heights. Nevertheless, in the offering of gold coins in this issue, all prices are pre-November. We hope we can continue to offer ancient gold at better prices than offerings on the world market. To do so, we solicit our readers to offer us their gold coins and nice individual pieces in silver and bronze so that we can help keep the wonderful hobby of ancient coin collecting in the hands of the collector and not at the whims of the invisible investor.

In addition to the gold listing, we offer some very desirable fractional Greek silver pieces as well as some Roman Colonial coins. (Both areas offer some very good bargains for the selective collector.)

Betsy Davison's article on Military Standards is completed in this issue. Two short articles on Roman and Byzantine coins complement the research section of the Journal. We not only solicit our readership for coins to sell us, but for articles to include in subsequent issues.

We hope that this New Year of 1973 is a good one for all.

Editor – JOEL L. MALTER

JOURNAL
OF NUMISMATIC
FINE ARTS

Vol. 1 Winter Number 10

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF
ROMAN COIN REVERSES
by William D. Horr 176

SOME REMARKS ON THE
HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE
6th CENTURY BYZANTINE
COPPER CURRENCY
by Wolfgang Hahn
Translation: Edward Gans 177

MILITARY STANDARDS OF
THE ROMAN LEGIONS
by Betsy Davison 179

COINS AND ARTIFACTS
FOR SALE 181

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE
FOR SALE ..... Outside Back Cover

ABOUT THE COVER

A needlepoint portrait of a Ptolemaic gold octadrachm. This cover contribution was conceived and executed by the secretary of the Company, Adele Malter. The portrait is of Arsinoe, Queen of Egypt.

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POLITICAL ASPECTS OF ROMAN COIN REVERSES

by William D. Horr

Generally speaking, ancient Roman coins are grouped in three general categories: Republic, Imperatorial, and Imperial, or Empire. Throughout the over 700 years of Roman coinage history, coins issued during all three periods stated above were more than a mere medium for monetary exchange. Each coin was in essence a "little bit of history" because each coin portrayed not only deities and rulers, but also commemorated some important event or person, or carried a political, news, or religious message.

Communication of the times was extremely limited – news travelled by courier, message, and word of mouth only. It was therefore only logical that coins which were issued in large quantities and passed from hand to hand throughout the realm, would provide an excellent means for transmitting news and propaganda to all. Thus, we find that the Greeks, even before the earliest Roman coinage period, issued coins which carried "commercial" messages. Coins depicting a bunch of grapes advertised a wine producing capability, an amphora also might have indicated an oil or wine product. Depiction of a galley, porpoise, crab, tunny fish, or turtle on a coin may very well have an effort to tout the city states whose chief commerce was maritime – ships and/or fishing.

It therefore followed that the Romans likewise would exploit this excellent means of propagandizing their people since Roman coins were circulated not only in Rome proper and the Italian provinces, but, through trade and conquest they eventually reached all areas of the then known world, including the British Isles.

During the Republican and Imperatorial era, Roman coins depicted on their obverses mostly busts of deities, such as Roma, Apollo, Jupiter, Venus, etc; and Roman kings, heroes and politicians, such as King Tatius, Ancus Martius, Pompey, Anthony, Caesar, etc. The reverses however were another matter. These displayed commemorative and mythological events in Roman history; events referring to the ancestry of the individual moneyers; political and religious events such as voting, processionals, oath taking, military and sacrificial scenes.

It is only when we arrive at the imperial era of Roman coinage that the fullest utilization of coin reverses for propaganda purposes is attained. Some notable examples follow. Tiberius, Emperor during Christ's lifetime issued a sestertius portraying him on its reverse and seated on his throne. As a great benefactor, the legend "CIVITATIBUS, ASIAE, RESTITUTIS", refers to his restoration of cities in Asia Minor which had been damaged by earthquake, in 17 AD.

Nero on his bronze coin reverses told the Roman people and the world of his great record as a peacemaker. This was shown by depicting the temple of Janus with doors closed, since the doors remained open only during time of war. Commodus who is believed to have been deranged, depicted himself on coins as Hercules incarnate, proclaiming his godliness to all his subjects. Marius the usurper who reigned but a few days before he was "eliminated", displays on one of his coins, "clasped hands", telling the Roman people of his accord with the army and the populace. This was indeed a true pictorial political "hand shake". Vespasian and Titus both boast of their conquest of the Jews in the "Judaea Capta" series which depict captive Jews on coin reverses. Domitian does the same for his conquest of Germany which displays captive Germans on a sestertius. Trajan issued reverses illustrating not only his Dacian conquests but also others displaying his public building accomplishments, such as Trajan's column, the Danube Bridge, and Circus Maximus. Philip I wooed the populace through coin reverses which reminded the people of the emperor's generosity, such as certain Philip I reverses showing wild animals to be seen by the people in the spectacular public shows he provided. Reverses showing corn or a modius (corn measure), or the figure of Annona personified reminded the people of the emperor's benevolence in providing them with their annual ration of grain. (Political handouts and dole systems are nothing new!)

Nerva issued coins in the 1st century AD with reverses attesting directly to his enlightened and munificent reign. One of these shows a cart with 2 mules which refers to Nerva's relieving Roman tax payers of the cost of posting main roads in Italy. The legend reads "VEHICULATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA" meaning – Italian road tax remitted.

Another reverse represents Nerva's generosity by showing him in the act of distributing gifts to the citizens "CONGIARIUM". A third reverse refers to Nerva's concern for the poor by showing a modius full of corn. The legend alludes to the emperor's inauguration of a special dole of corn to the city's poor- "PLEBEI. URBANAE. FRUMENTO. CONSTITUTO".

Antoninus Pius issued a sestertius the reverse of which is Brittania facing left, seated on a rock holding

a standard and spear, and resting her left arm on a shield. In addition to exploiting this ruler's campaign in Britain this reverse of Brittania was the original inspiration for the "Brittania seated" reverse which much later appeared on English bronze coins for hundreds of years.

Caracalla shows himself on one of his coin reverses standing and holding a globe and spear, with the legend "RECTOR ORBIS". This personification alluded to his ability to "stabilize the world". Incidentally, since the world is represented by the globe which he holds in his hand, this would indicate that the ancients knew the world was a globe, not *flat* as was believed in Columbus' time.

Coinage and economic reforms were instituted by Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius, and successors in the 4th Century AD. This fact was no doubt advertised through their coin reverses of Moneta personified, along with legend varieties of "SACRA MONET. AUGG. ET CAESS. NOSTR."

After acceptance of Christianity by Constantine the Great in the 4th Century AD, this fact was advertised on several coin reverses. One such reverse of Magnentius illustrates a large Christogram, X "chi" imposed on a P "rho", which are the first two Greek letters in the word for Christ.

In the 5th Century AD the definite decline of the Empire, the increasing threat to the security of the Roman Empire from invading barbarian hordes is evident from the coin reverses especially with their legends such as "RESTITUTOR REIPUBLICAE", restorer of the nation; "SALUS REIPUBLICAE", well being or health of the nation; and "SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE", safety or security of the nation.

Most coin obverses throughout the Roman Imperial era presented a profile bust or head of the reigning emperor, and some of these although realistic, were far from flattering. On the coin reverses, however, the emperors extolled their own virtuous attributes through personifications of (PIETAS) piety; (JUSTITIA) justice; (PAX) peace; (VIRTUS) courage; (SPES) hope; (FIDES) faith; and a host of others.

In conclusion, the words of Stanley Casson quoted by Gilbert Askew in his preface "Collecting Roman Coins" Introduction to the 1948 Edition, certainly are germane: "In coins...there is almost always some historical information or some allusion, political or religious. They therefore contain much and varied information. From the purely artistic point of view, as well, they mirror in a microcosm the prevailing artistic tendencies of their day, and, since they can often be arranged in a chronological order that depends upon evidence other than that of their style, they can be used to contribute to the study of style itself in art. As evidence for the illustration of contemporary life at the period of their issue, they are of inestimable value. Cults, notable events, traditions, social and political changes, and artistic achievements are faithfully recorded in their inscriptions and on the designs and the types that they bear...But the uses of numismatics are too manifold and the information which is provided by a study of coinage is so vast and fertile that it would be idle to do more than hint at it".

SOME REMARKS ON THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE 6th CENTURY BYZANTINE COPPER CURRENCY

by Wolfgang Hahn *Translation: Edward Gans*

The reform of copper currency by Anastasius in 498 constitutes a cornerstone in the history of ancient coinage. A system of Small Change has been created that remained essentially alive over the next 350 years. Especially the 6th century excels by the perfect functioning of this system. But it was subject to certain changes, and when observing them carefully we gain a more detailed information about the financial politics of the empire than we could from the gold coins.

The solidus was intentionally kept on the same standard since its introduction by Constantine I in 309. Hence it became the base for changes in copper. By fixing the value of the copper currency in relation to the solidus the government virtually established a compulsory rate of exchange. The changes in this relationship show their effect in the standard of the copper coins, which can be approximately calculated by the average weight. For instance, during the long reign of Justinian I we observe several changes in the standard of the copper coins, and hence we deduce corresponding changes in their relationship to the solidus. The one known from contemporary literature (Procop. Hist. Arcan. XXV, 12) in 538/539 is the starting point for our calculations of the former and later relationship gold/copper. It is tempting to connect the reductions with supposed attempts of the government to finance its wearisome wars.

Also in the distribution of mints copper is more outspoken than gold, the latter being more controlled from the central seat of government. Anastasius started to strike reformed copper at two mints (Constantinople and Nicomedia; from perhaps 512 onwards also at Antiochia). The demand grows under Justin I; on one hand from the very first copper coins are needed for the armies, on the other hand the

civilian population participates more and more in the circulation. A sudden increase of mints shows this: Thessalonica, Cyzicus and Alexandria are revived, and the officinae at Nicomedia increased. Still more pronounced is the expansion of the empire under Justinian I as evidenced by the mints. The Germanic mints at Carthage, Rome and Ravenna are taken over by the imperial administration and continued without interruption. Evidently there were also some auxiliary military mints (monetae comitatenses) which worked rather irregularly in order to maintain supply for the front armies. Under Maurice official mints developed out of such provisionals (catania).

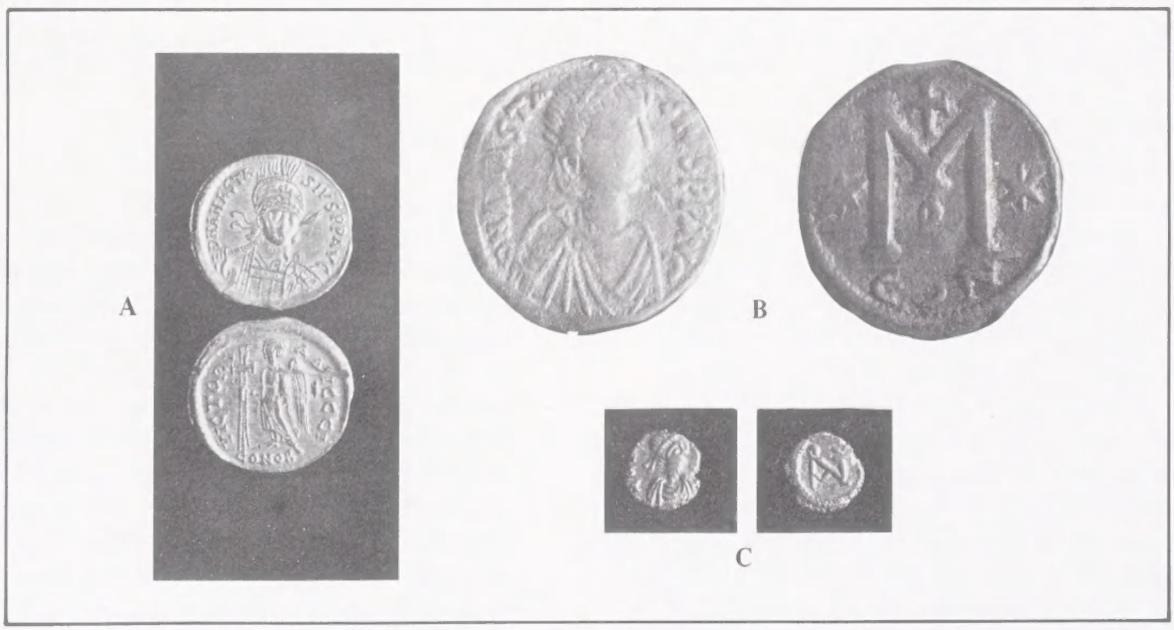
The copper system was kept flexible insofar as to adapt it occasionally to locally required monetary customs. A number of special denominations is characteristic for Alexandria (evidently the duodecimal system was used here) and, at times, also at Thessalonica. In Carthage the smallest denomination, the 1 nummus-piece, was coined in large quantities according to the Vandalic customs. The series of Rome maintain older Elements for a longer time than the eastern mints, e.g. the profile portrait (one is tempted to detect the workmanship of die-cutters retained from the time of Theodahat's reign in the first portraits).

The reverse character of the reformed copper is completely different from that of the former coins: the figurative designs with their propaganda functions are replaced by the large mark of value. Figurative designs are limited to rare issues undertaken for exceptional purposes, or when they are based on tradition, as for instance the Victoriae in Carthage or the Tyche in Antiochia (where she replaces the mint mark on 5 nummia issues). The CONCORDIA-legend appearing on the early 10 nummia-pieces was probably intended to remove the corresponding 5th century-Centenionales. The writing of the value mark and of the mint mark in either Greek or Latin is possibly a symptomatic political act.

The dated copper coins are of special importance. After a short trial with indiction years under Justin I in Nicomedia and Cyzicus this method was changed into datings by use of regnal years: after 538/39 this became a rule on the 40, 20 and 10 nummia-pieces. Dating by indiction years recurred once again in Carthage under Maurice. Due to this, date changes in the copper coinage can be fixed in time and offer indications for the chronology of undated gold.

Before 538/539 the issues are distinguished by means of various symbols (a method developed under Diocletian). Hereby the succession of issues can be reconstructed, and in addition they give insight into the modus of the chief mint at Constantinople, how it regulated the size of an issue (one or several additions following the main one).

We tried to show that an analysis of the structure of the Byzantine copper coinage is an enterprise that may well enrich our historical picture of the 6th century. And I would like to draw the attention of all coin collectors to the fact it is a general experience that even small collections may include a hitherto unknown variety. Most valuable help could be rendered to scholars if collectors would supply such information.



A) A gold solidus of Anastasius I (491-518 A.D.). This type was used both before and after the coinage reform of 498. B) A post-reform follis or 40 NUMMIA of Anastasius from the Constantinople mint. C) A "minimae" or 1 NUMMIA of the Emperor Zeno (474-491 A.D.) – a pre-reform coinage. The emperor is identifiable only by the monogram on the reverse.

MILITARY STANDARDS OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS

(PART V)

by Betsy Davison

FIGURES FOUND AT THE TOP OF THE STANDARD

EAGLES:

By far the best known and certainly the easiest to identify. They come in assorted styles: 1) Eagle of the Praetorian Cohort, or Guard: has a collar or necklace around its neck. Some authorities assume the collar goes with any legionary eagle, some maintain it is only found on those of the Praetorian organizations; in either case, no one can explain it. 2) In archaic style, this eagle sits on a thunderbolt; the god Jupiter assigned him the task of looking after the fulmen, according to ancient Roman myth. 3) A conventionalized eagle; this one, from a coin of Claudius's, belongs to the Praetorian Guard — yet has no necklace.

HANDS:

Sloppy-archaic, modernistic, or realistic — they all stand for a body of troops called a *maniple,* which consisted of about 120 men. This name is a Latin pun, as explained elsewhere.

GEOMETRIC SYMBOLS:

Unidentified; possibly a means of identifying units of troops.

STREAMERS:

These different styles with similar lines seem to be related, but are — strictly speaking — unidentified. An educated guess would favor battle streamers as the basis for the designs, the pure form being closest to the standard on the far right. These ribbons or pennants were used in this manner, according to historians, but actual drawings and the various texts exist separately.

A MIXED BAG:

1) Wild boar standard. An animal at the top of the staff like this one indicated a cohort of the legion. The smaller animal found under the eagle was the badge of that particular organization. (In this position, the boar belonged to LEG. I ITALIA.) 2) This smaller banner was known as a velum; a little larger version was called a vexillum. These banners were used by the cavalry and light infantry, tho a more elaborate form (labarum) appeared also as the banner of the General of the Army, whether a mere general, a Consul, or an Emperor. Caesar, in his Commentaries, mentions using his "flag" — hoisted high — as a signal for battle. During the Empire they became quite elaborate. 3) Wreath of laurel or oak, depending on its significance. The oak wreath (quernea corona) was assigned to those "who protected the lives of citizens" (Stevenson, page 207), which certainly included the legions, and was awarded on a personal basis to anyone saving the life of a citizen in battle. The laurel wreath was awarded to victorious battle elements; it was also the head-dress of Roman emperors, beginning with Julius Caesar. Octavian added a fillet, or ribbon, to his crown, which may be why there are ribbons on some of the standard wreaths. Since this is the only distinction made between wreaths, it may be that the unadorned variety, such as this one, are of oak. 4) Found on standards of Constantine the Great and after. Ancient writings maintain that there was a golden crown, set with jewels, at the top of Constantine's Christian standards, but on coins this is about as close as any decoration comes.

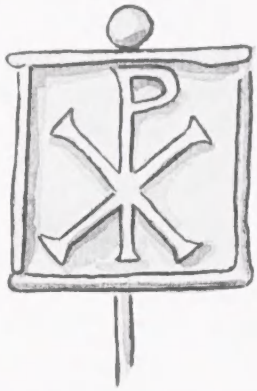
FIGURES FOUND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STANDARD

1. These circular ornaments were made of either gold or silver; called *orbiculi.* Carried portraits in the center of either deities or the Emperor, occasionally some other "prince" such as an emperor's son or adopted kinsmen. Artists sometimes insert animal forms in illustrations, but on coins the little that is visible suggests a bust or human head.
2. Another orbiculum, somewhat more typical than the first.
3. This is a favorite of artists portraying the period of ancient Rome, but is not generally found on coins. A rectangular frame of similar proportions appears occasionally on standards, and may have stood for this inscription, which is an abbreviation for Senatus Populusque Romanus. Translated to mean "Senate and the Roman People" it originated in the time of Augustus and appeared frequently in public places.
4. A small banner, or vellum, used by light infantry as well as cavalry. Historians say it carried unit identification, but this is not discernable on coins.

5. This is an animal badge of a legion, situated just beneath the eagle on the standard. This one was drawn from the uneven blob visible to the naked eye.
6. Another wreath, this one possibly laurel since it has the streamers, or fillets, such as the emperors wore with their crowns or laurel.
7. The Christian banner of Constantine the Great, combining the Greek letters that form the monogram of Christ.
8. A collection of a sphere, discs (both horizontal and vertical), and a cross. Significance — if any — seems to have been lost.

FIGURES FOUND IN THE BOTTOM OF THE STANDARD

1. Group of three "nothings," same category as 8 on preceding page. Possibly used as handgrips or hilt-guards.
2. Prow of a galley, used as base for army standards to indicate ancient "Marines': army troops specially trained to fight on the water. The usual method of battle at sea was the ramming of one ship by another — hence the wicked metal beaks on the prows — but the Romans preferred to board the enemy vessels, overcome the crews with hand-to-hand combat, and capture the ships intact. This was dictated less by practicality than by the fact that the Roman army was extremely effective and the navy, as such, was not.
3. This small banner carrying the letter "P" is probably more symbolic than literal. It stands for *Principes,* a division of the old Republican Legion made up of younger men of the heavily armed infantry. On the coin, this standard has a twin (they stand on either side of a legionary eagle) with the letter "H", for Hastati — a similar military body. The political implication at the time was that these crack troops of the legions would support Pompey the Great in his clash with Julius Caesar. C. Nerius, the magistrate who produced this coinage, had been appointed to office by Pompey's party — however, his lack of faith in his own cause is nicely pointed up by the fact that when Caesar actually marched on Rome, the good Nerius fled to Sicily. (He was in distinguished company: the consuls had fled, too.) The authenticity of these letter-insignia is in question, as far as actual use by the legions is concerned. The heavily armed infantry didn't use banners — only the ensigns of the cavalry, light infantry, and Commander-in-Chief were in this form. It is a common way to designate military units on coins, however, and occurs not only for troops on active duty at the time, but also identifies the Mother-legions of veterans retired to colonies.



The Christian banners of Constantine the Great. Mattingly, Plate LX, No. 1 and No. 3.

4. Another banner, this time representing one of the units serving with one of the seven legions lost by Crassus when he invaded Parthia. This standard had no eagle at the top, so was a lesser body than a legion; possibly a cohort. On some coins carrying this commemorative device celebrating the return of the lost standards to Augustus, this banner is in the shape of a guidon, with a fish-tail bottom of two points.
5. Unidentified in this form, but might be discernable under magnification on a coin in excellent condition. These little "laundry bundles" appear occasionally almost anywhere on a standard (except the top) and resemble valuables done up in a cloth and tied. More likely they are animal heads or articles representing the deities.
6. A repeater. Several of these emblems can pop up in different positions. Even the eagle moved from the top of the staff to the middle sometimes, but was probably a legionary badge "animal" in this case.

COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over $10.00. (Orders for less than this amount, please add $ .50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

Coins preceded by an asterisk (*) are illustrated on the plates. Please note that the illustrations of the artifacts are not according to scale. See text description for sizes.

REFERENCE BOOK ABBREVIATIONS

Anz. = Anzani, Numismatica Axumita
B.M.C. = British Museum Catalogues
Bab. = Babelon, Traite de Monnaies Grecques et Romaines; Rois des Syria
Bed. = Bedoukian, Coinage of Cicilian Armenia
Bel. = Bellinger, The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus
C. = Cohen, Monnaies Frappees sous L'Empire Romain
Fr. = Friedberg, Gold Coins of the World
G. = Gardner, The Coinage of Parthia
M. = Muller, Numismatiques D' Alexandre Le Grand
N. = North, English Hammered Coins
Pet. = Petrowicz, Arsaciden-Munzen
R. = Ratto, Monnaies Byzantine
Reif. = Reifenberg, Ancient Jewish Coins
R.I.C. = Roman Imperial Coinage
S. = Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values
Svor. = Svoronos, Les Monnaies D'Athenes; Numismatique de la Crete Ancienne; Die Munzen der Ptolemaer
SNG = Sylloge Numorum Graecorum
Syd. = Sydenham, The Roman Republican Coinage; Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia
T. = de la Tour, Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises
V. = Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum
Wr. = Wruck, Die Syrische Provinzialpragung von Augustus bis Traian

ABBREVIATIONS

AE = base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan
AR = silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon
4dr = tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius
obv = obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse
FDC = fleur de coin or coin in mint state
EF = extremely fine or superb
VF = very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine
F = fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed)
VF/F = obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine
std. = seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.
RR = very rare
C. = circa
c/m = counter mark
w/ = with
gm = gram
wt. = weight

GREEK AND INDIAN GOLD

*G1. MACEDON, Philip II, 359-336 B.C., stater (8.48 gm) Head of Apollo r./chariot to r. Nearly VF with pleasing style 400.00

*G2. —, Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C., stater (8.46 gm) Helmeted head of Athena r./Nike stg. l. Amphipolis mint. M. 26. Nice style and VF . . . 400.00

*G3. ZEUGITANA, Carthage, c. 250 B.C., electrum stater (7.48 gm) Head of Tanit l./Horse stg. r. Nice fine 250.00

*G4. INDIA, Huvishkâ, 150-180 A.D., stater (7.79 gm) Head of god to l./Goddess stg. r. holding "Nike" figure. I.M.C.2. Arachsho. Nice VF+ and rare. 250.00

*G5. —, Samudragupta, 335-380 A.D., stater (7.70 gm) Goddess std./King and queen stg. facing. Issue commemorating the marriage of father & mother. Very rare and VF 200.00

*G6. —, Late Gupta, 7th century A.D., stater (5.72 gm) King stg. to l. with bow and arrow/Eight-handed goddess stg. BMC 621. Altekar Pl. XXXII, 14. Rare and seldom offered type. Sharp EF. 150.00

*G7. CEYLON, 840-1295 A.D., electrum stater (4.14 gm) Stylized god running to r./Four-legged male deity stg. Fr. 1. Scarce and EF. 100.00

ROMAN GOLD

*G8. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D., Aureus (7.7 gm) Laur. head r./Livia std. r. C. 15. A lovely coin and sharp VF+ 600.00

*G9. —, A similar piece, only fine with reverse slightly off center. 400.00

*G10. CLAUDIUS, 41-54 A.D., Aureus (7.71 gm) Laur. bust r./SPQR PP OB CS in oak wreath. RIC 42. Nice VF with excellent portrait and very rare 1000.00

*G11. VESPASIAN, 69-79 A.D., Aureus (6.91 gm) Laur. bust r./Carpentum drawn by four horses, EX SC below. Commemorative issue of Titus and quite scarce. About VF and nice style 475.00

*G12. CONSTANS, 337-350 A.D., Solidus (4.45 gm) Laur. bust r./Victory std. r. inscribing shield held by nude genius. C. 140. Rare; VF/EF with plugged hole at 12 o'clock 175.00

*G13. CONSTANTIUS II, 337-361 A.D., Solidus (4.28 gm) Laur. bust r./Victory stg. l. holding palm branch and trophy. C. 261. Treveri mint. Scarce and superb 400.00

*G14. CONSTANTIUS GALLUS, Caesar: 351-354 A.D., Solidus (3.72 gm) Bare head r./Roma and Constantinopolis std. holding shield. C. 25. Thessalonica mint. Fine with light obverse scratches 250.00

*G15. JOVIAN, 363-364 A.D., Solidus (3.79 gm) Laur. bust r./Roma and Constantinopolis std. C. 8. Sirmium mint. F+ and barbarized style; rare 400.00

*G16. ARCADIUS, 383-408 A.D., Solidus (4.38 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Constantinople std. r. holding Victory. G. 4. Nearly EF and scarce 200.00

*G17. HONORIUS, 393-423 A.D., Solidus (4.25 gm) Laur. bust r./Emperor stg. with foot on captive. Sirmium mint. RIC 44. Scarce and superb 250.00

*G18. THEODOSIUS II, 402-450 A.D., Tremis (1.28 gm) Laur. bust r./Victory advancing r. holding wreath and globe with cross. Obverse off center, otherwise nearly EF 65.00

*G19. VALENTINIAN III, 425-455 A.D., Solidus (4.34 gm) Laur. bust r./Emperor stg. with long cross and Victory, foot on snake. C. 19. Ravenna mint. Nearly VF and rare 150.00

*G20. —, Tremis (1.46 gm) Laur. bust r./Cross in oak wreath. C. 49. Sharp EF and perfectly centered. 175.00

*G21. MARCIAN, 450-457 A.D., Solidus (4.35 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Victory stg. l. holding long cross. Ratto 218. Virtually mint, a lovely coin. 300.00

*G22. ZENO, 474-491 A.D., Solidus (4.21 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Victory stg. l. holding long cross. G. 4. R. 277. EF 125.00

*G23. —, Semis (2.09 gm) Laur. bust r./Victory std. inscribing shield. R. 291. Only fine, but scarce type 65.00

*G24. —, Tremis (1.41 gm) Laur. bust r./Victory advancing l. holding wreath and cross on globe. R. 292. VF 65.00

*G25. BASILISCUS, 475-476 A.D., Tremis (1.44 gm) Laur. bust r./Victory marching r. G. 4. Slightly double struck, otherwise VF and rare 275.00

BYZANTINE GOLD

*G26. ANASTASIUS, 491-518 A.D., Solidus (4.38 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Victory stg. l. holding long cross. G. 1. Choice EF 125.00

*G27. —, Tremis (1.46 gm) Laur. bust r./Victory stg. l. Ratto 330. Uneven fabric, otherwise VF 50.00

*G28. JUSTIN I, 518-527 A.D., Solidus (4.41 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Victory stg. facing holding long cross and cross on globe. R. 383. Scarce and EF 150.00

*G29. —, Tremis (1.45 gm) Diad. bust r./Victory stg. holding wreath and cross on globe. R. 388v. Rare; EF with light obverse grafitti 110.00

*G30. JUSTINIAN I, 527-565 A.D., Tremis (1.38 gm) Diad. bust r./Victory marching r. R. 467. Double struck, otherwise VF 55.00

*G31. JUSTIN II, 565-578 A.D., Semis (2.10 gm) Diad. bust r./Victory std. inscribing shield. R. 763. Weak strike thus VF and rare 135.00

*G32. —, Tremis (1.40 gm) Diad. bust r./Victory marching r. holding wreath and globe. VF 45.00

*G33. MAURICE TIBERIUS, 582-602 A.D., Solidus (4.41 gm) Emperor std. facing holding mappa and cross/Victory stg. facing. Ricotti 59. Tolstoi pl. 55, 2. See NC, 1955. Antioch mint, officina H. A GREAT RARITY and F+ 1200.00

*G34. —, Solidus (4.45 gm) Bust facing/Victory stg. facing. D.O. 1492. Double struck, otherwise EF. 90.00

*G35. —, Tremis (1.47 gm) Diad. bust r./Cross D.O. 14. R. 1027. Rare and nearly EF 50.00

*G36. FOCAS, 602-610 A.D., Solidus (4.46 gm) Bust facing/Victory stg. facing. R. 1184. EF/VF. . . . 90.00

*G37. HERACLIUS & SON, 613-638 A.D., Solidus (4.45 gm) Busts of Heraclius and son facing/Cross. D.O. 17v. EF 110.00

*G38. HERACLIUS & SONS, 638-641 A.D., Three monarchs stg. facing/Cross. D.O. 449. Scarce and VF+ 95.00

*G39. CONSTANS II, 641-668 A.D., Solidus (4.45 gm) Bust facing/Cross on pedestal. BMC 5. D.O. Ii. Scarce and EF 125.00

*G40. —, Globular solidus (3.58 gm) Bust facing/Cross. D.O. 107.2. Carthage mint. Rare and EF/VF . . 150.00

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*G41. CONSTANS II & CONSTANTINE IV, 654-668 A.D., Solidus (4.25 gm) Both heads facing/Two emperors stg. facing, cross between. D.O. 30a. Scarce and choice EF 150.00

*G42. JUSTINIAN II, 1st reign 685-695 A.D., Tremis (2.25 gm) Emperor stg. facing, holding long cross/Bust of Christ facing. R. 1691. BMC 23. Rare and nearly VF 225.00

*G43. LEONTIUS, 695-698 A.D., Solidus (4.45 gm) Bust facing/Cross. D.O. 1d. Very rare and nice VF+ . 375.00

*G44. JUSTINIAN II, second reign 705-711 A.D., Solidus (4.38 gm) Bust of emperor facing/Bust of young "Syrian" Christ. R. 1705. Obverse slightly off-center and some weakness on reverse; otherwise nearly EF . 425.00

*G45. LEO III & CONSTANTINE V, 720-741 A.D., Tremis (2.23 gm) Bust of Leo facing/Bust of Constantine facing. R. 1737. Rare and VF+. 225.00

*G46. MICHAEL II & THEOPHILUS, 821-829 A.D., globular solidus (4.25 gm) of Sicily mint. Wr. 11v. R. 1810. Rare and EF 125.00

*G47. THEOPHILUS, 829-842 A.D., globular solidus (4.38 gm) of Sicily mint. Bust of Theophilus facing/Bust of Theophilus facing. BMC 31. Choice FDC . . . 175.00

*G48. THEOPHILUS, MICHAEL & CONSTANTINE, 829-842 A.D., Solidus (4.34 gm) Bust of Theophilus facing/Facing busts of Michael and Constantine. R. 1832. VF and scarce 150.00

*G49. CONSTANTINE IX, 1042-1055, Nomisma (4.35 gm) Christ std. on throne/Bust of Constantine facing. Wr. 14. R. 1988. Nice EF 150.00

*G50. CONSTANTINE X, 1059-1067, Nomisma (4.41 gm) Christ std. on throne/Emperor stg. holding standard and globe, R. 2010. VF+/F 80.00

*G51. ROMANUS IV, EUDOCIA, MICHAEL VII, CONSTANTINE & ANDRONICUS, 1067-1071, Nomisma (4.20 gm) Three stg. figures/Christ crowning Constantine and Andronicus. R. 2026. Nearly EF 150.00

*G52. —, A similar piece, only fine 80.00

*G53. MICHAEL VII, 1071-1078, scyphate nomisma (4.11 gm) Bust of Michael facing/Christ enthroned. Wr. 1. Some clipping, F/VF 50.00

We have recently obtained a small hoard of Michael VII nomisma found in the Levant a few years ago. Thus we are able to make this SPECIAL OFFERING: All types similar to above. F . . . 50.00; VF . . . 65.00; EF . . . 85.00.

*G54. NICEPHORUS III, 1078-1081, electrum nomisma (4.10 gm) Christ enthroned/Emperor stg. holding globe and standard. R. 2051. Choice EF and rare thus 200.00

*G55. ALEXIUS I, 1081-1092, flattened nomisma (4.20 gm) Christ enthroned/Emperor stg. R. 2059. Some light grafitti, otherwise VF 150.00

*G56. JOHN II, 1118-1143, nomisma (4.12 gm) Christ enthroned/Virgin crowning emperor. R. 2092. Rough fabric; EF 175.00

*G57. JOHN III VATATZES, 1222-1254, nomisma (4.15 gm) Christ enthroned/Virgin crowning emperor. Hendy pl. 32, 4-5. Scarce and VF 125.00

*G58. ANDRONICUS II, 1282-1295, nomisma (4.13 gm) View of Constantinople, Virgin within/Emperor kneeling to Christ. R. 2225. Rare and nearly VF 225.00

*G59. ANDRONICUS II & MICHAEL IX, 1295-1320, electrum nomisma (5.27 gm) View of Constantinople/Christ crowning Andronicus and Michael. Wr. 23. R. 2231. Rare and F/VF 140.00

*G60. ITALY, Florence. 1252-1422, Florin. Lily/St. John. F. 275. Choice EF 225.00

GREEK SILVER
(Mostly Fractional)

*S1. GAUL, Massalia, after 400 B.C., obol (0.40 gm) Male head l./MA in spokes of wheel. De la Tour pl. II, 699. VG 10.00

*S2. SPAIN, Iliberi, 2nd-1st cent. B.C., drachm (4.16 gm) Male head r./Iberian legend, horseman r. H., Pl. 48, 10. Nice VF+. 50.00

*S3. CAMPANIA, Phistalia, 380-350 B.C., obol (0.41 gm) Young male head facing/Grain, mussel, and dolphin. BMC 4. Attractive VF 37.50

*S4. CALABRIA, Tarentum, 281-235 B.C., didrachm (7.89 gm) Horseman galloping r., signature below/TAPA, Taras riding dolphin, female head symbol. VF+/F+ 55.00

*S5. —, 302-281 B.C., Fourre drachm (2.00 gm) Helmeted bust of Athena r./TAP, Owl facing. V1. 1047. Nice VF. 30.00

*S6. —, after 281 B.C., diobol (1.13 gm) Helmeted head of Athena l./TAPANTINΩN, Herakles wrestling lion. V1. 1424. FDC 175.00

*S7. LUCANIA, Metapontum, 550-470 B.C., 1/6 stater (1.13 gm) Ear of barley/Bull's head incuse. BMC 40. Rare and good VF 125.00

*S8. —, early 5th century B.C., ½ obol (0.35 gm) Ear of corn/Bull's head facing with horn's turned downward. Noe. 346. Rare and VF+. 65.00

*S9. —, Poseidonia, 5th century B.C., stater (7.98 gm) ΠOMEIΔ, Poseidon weilding trident/ΠOM above bull stg. l. Cp. Syll. Copenhagen 1279. Fine and rare 125.00

G33 G34 G35 G36 G37 G38 G39

G40 G41 G42 G43 G44 G45 G46 G47 G48

G49 G50 G51 G52 G53 G54

G55 G56 G57 G58 G59 G60

*S10. —, Sybaris, 550-510 B.C., 1/3 stater (1.87 gm) Bull to l. looking r./Similar to incuse. BMC 4. Rare and VF 125.00

*S11. —, Velia, 450-400 B.C., drachm (3.25 gm) Female head l./ΥΕΛΗ, Owl stg l. Lockett SNG 541v. VF/F 70.00

*S12. BRUTTIUM, Caulonia, 480-388 B.C., 1/3 stater (2.58 gm) Nude male figure l., stag in field/ΚΑΛ retrograde, stag stg. r. BMC 18. Rare and VG/F 75.00

*S13. SICILY, Agrigentum, 413-406 B.C., hemidrachm (1.98 gm) AKPA, Eagle grasping hare/Crab with tunny below. Cp. BMC 66. Very rare and nice fine . . . 225.00

*S14. —, Panormus, c. 400 B.C., litra (0.89 gm) Head of young river god l./half man-headed bull r. Rare and nearly VF 75.00

*S15. —, Similar, but full bull to l. and only VG. BMC 30. . . . . 45.00

*S16. MACEDON, Neapolis, 425-350 B.C., hemidrachm (1.45 gm) Gorgon head facing/NEΠO, head of Nike r. BMC 14. Fine and rare 60.00

*S17. —, Acanthos, 424-400 B.C., tetrobol (2.52 gm) Forepart of kneeling bull/Quadripartite incuse. Gaebler 24.10. BMC 33. Scarce and fine 75.00

*S18. —, A similar piece (2.50 gm) only VF with small plugged hole at the top. 75.00

*S19. —, Chalcidian League, 398-358 B.C., tetrobol (2.35 gm) Head of Apollo r./ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ, seven string lyre. BMC 14. Scarce and about fine 45.00

*S20. KINGS OF MACEDON, Philip II, 359-336 B.C., hemidrachm (2.48 gm) Head of Apollo r./ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. horseman to r. Muller 11. Boston 651. Nice VF. 35.00

*S21. —, Philip V, 220-179 B.C., drachm (4.20 gm) Head of Philip r./ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and monograms above and below club. P. 974. Rare and nice VF+ 150.00

*S22. —, Anonymous issue under Philip V (185-178 B.C.) tetrobol (2.05 gm) Head of maenad r./ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Prow of ship r. BMC 26. VF/EF and scarce. . . . 80.00

*S23. THRACE, Abdera, 512-498 B.C., drachm (4.04 gm) ΑΒΔ, Griffin to l./Quadripartite square. Munzer and Strack, pl. I, 8. Only VG, but rare. 55.00

*S24. —, c. 400 B.C., trihemiobol (1.24 gm) Griffin seated l./Bull's head l. in shallow incuse square. BMC 49f. Nearly VF 90.00

*S25. —, c. 390 B.C., drachm (2.50 gm) Head of Apollo r. in square, ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ around/Griffin reclining l., magistrates name, ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΩΝ, below. Strack 141. Rare, VF 90.00

*S26. —, Apollonia Pontica, 400-375 B.C., diobol (1.15 gm) Head of Apollo facing/A and crayfish either side of anchor. Grose 7320-22. Rough edges, otherwise sharp VF 75.00

*S27. —, A similar piece, only F+ and obverse slightly off center. 45.00

*S28. THRACIAN CHERRONESUS, Cherronesus, 480-350 B.C., hemidrachm (2.31 gm) Forepart of lion looking back/Incuse, pellet and A within. BMC 8-53. Well-centered and sharp VF+ 45.00

*S29. —, Early 5th century B.C., hemiobol (0.35 gm) Forepart of lion/incuse. Babelon LVII, 18. Slightly off center, otherwise sharp VF and rare 30.00

*S30. ISLANDS OF THRACE, Thasos, 404-390 B.C., drachm (3.68 gm) Head of Dionysius wearing ivy l./ΘΑΣΙΟΝ, Herakles kneeling, shooting bow, kantharos and club symbols. West pl. II, 11. Very rare and nice VF+ 250.00

*S31. —, 400-350 B.C., trihemiobol (0.78 gm) Satyr kneeling l. holding kantharos/ΘΑΣΙΟΝ, Amphora. BMC 53. VF, rare. 70.00

*S32. —, A similar piece, only fine 40.00

*S33. THESSALY, Demetrias, c. 290 B.C., hemidrachm (2.30 gm) Head of Artemis r./ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ, prow l. BMC 1. Rare and VF with lovely bust 95.00

*S34. —, Pharsalus, 440-400 B.C., hemidrachm (2.10 gm) Head of Athena r./ΦΑΡ, horse's head r. F/VF and rare BMC 2 . . . . . 85.00

*S35. CORCYRA, 330-229 B.C., drachm (2.47 gm) Amphora/Ornamental rays of eight stars. BMC 135. Nice fine 30.00

*S36. PHOCIS, 550-371 B.C., tetrobol (2.92 gm) Bull's head facing/ΦΟΚΙ, Female head of archaic style r. BMC 12. Weber 3168. Fine and rare 60.00

*S37. —, 480-421 B.C., trihemiobol (0.80 gm) ΦΟ, Bull's head facing/Forepart of bull within shallow incuse. BMC 34. Nice VF and rare 80.00

*S38. BOEOTIA, Tanagra, 456-446 B.C., obol (1.38 gm) Boeotian shield/TA, Forepart of horse r. BMC 27. About fine 20.00

*S39. —, Thespiae, 338-315 B.C., hemidrachm (2.74 gm) Boeotian shield/BOI, kantharos, club above, crescent on r. BMC 53. Well-centered and nice EF+ 100.00

*S40. —, Similar, only VG/G 15.00

*S41. EUBOEA, Chalcis, 369-336 B.C., drachm (3.38 gm) Female head r./ΧΑΛ, eagle flying r. carrying snake. BMC 50. VF/VF+ 50.00

*S42. —, Histiaea, 196-146 B.C., tetrobol (2.29 gm) Head of maenad r./ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ, nyyph Histiaea std. on stern of galley. BMC 36. Nearly EF 20.00

*S43. ATTICA, Athens, 490-430 B.C., drachm (4.13 gm) Head of Athena r./AΘE, owl in incuse square. BMC 5-6. Reverse slightly off center, otherwise fine 40.00

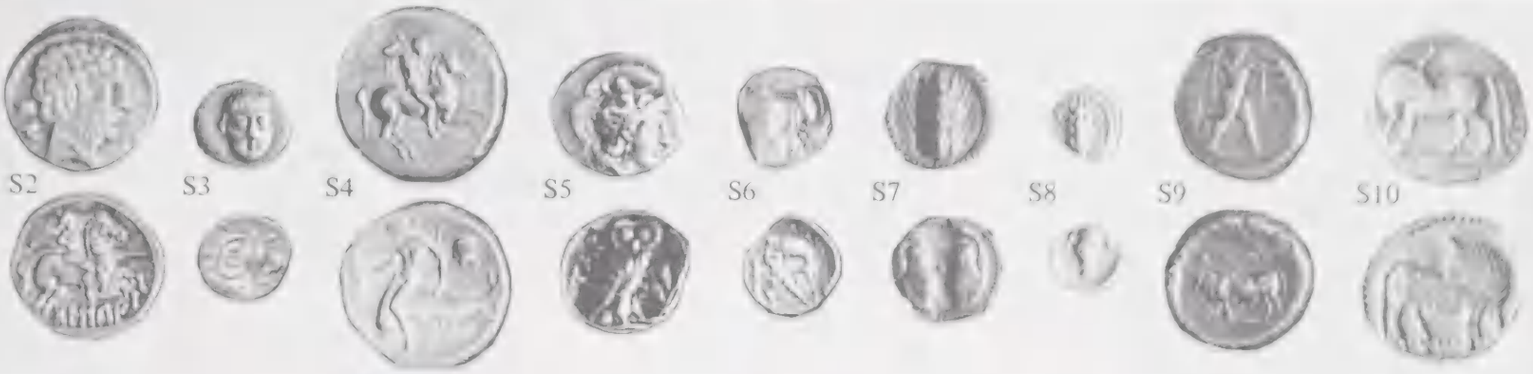
*S44. —, 430-322 B.C., diobol (1.38 gm) Head of Athena r./AΘE, double bodied owl facing. BMC 176. See Head, HN, p. 372. Rare and about fine. 70.00

*S45. —, 430-322 B.C., tritartemorion (0.44 gm) Head of Athena r./AΘE encircled by three crescents. BMC 183. VF, dark toning 60.00

*S46. —, 369-365 B.C., triobol (1.90 gm) Head of Athena r./AΘE, owl facing between olive branches. Svor. 17.32. BMC 162. Scarce, VF+/VF 50.00

*S47. —, Similar piece, only VF+ and obverse badly off center 45.00

*S48. AEGINA, before 550 B.C., triobol (1.98 gm) Tortoise/incuse. BMC 129-146. Scarce and about fine 45.00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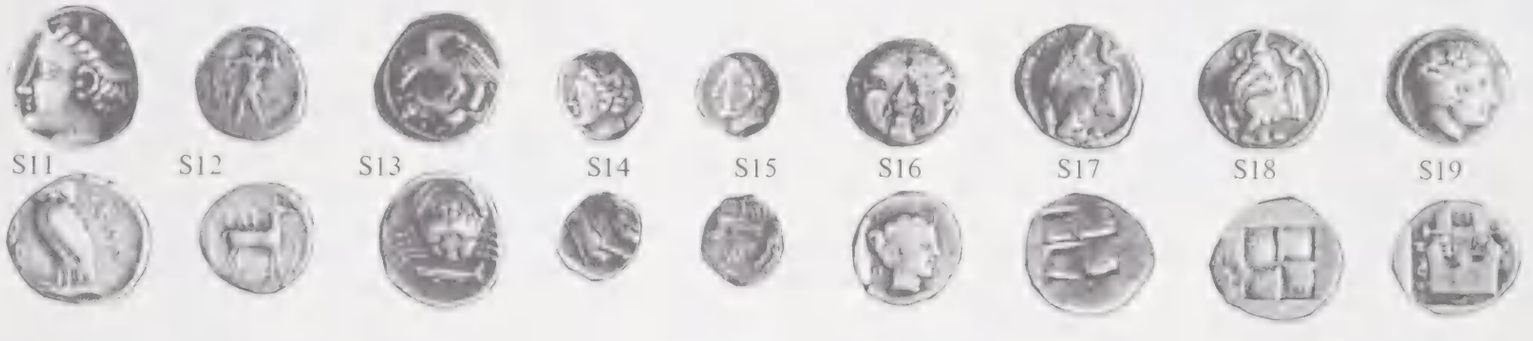
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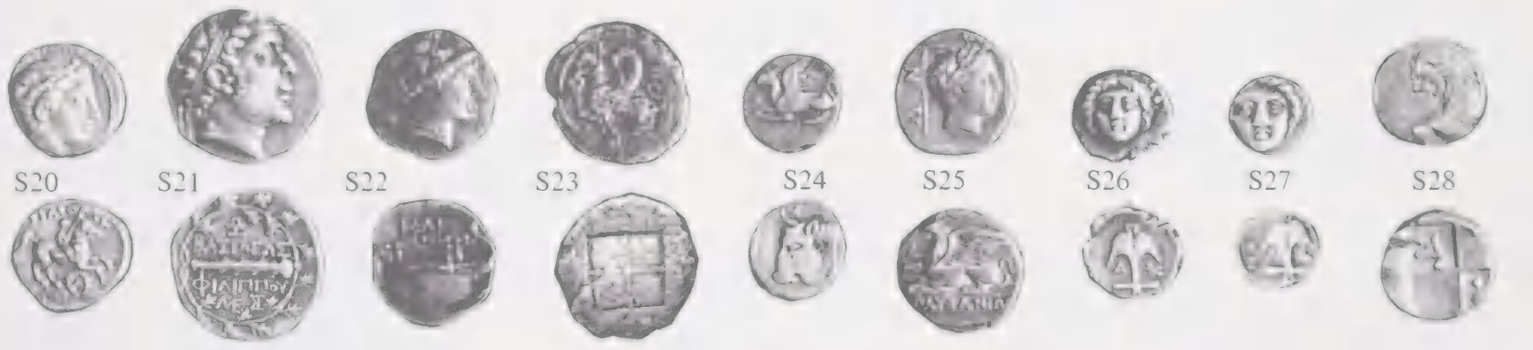
S20 S21 S22 S23 S24 S25 S26 S27 S28

S29 S30 S31 S32 S33 S34 S35 S36 S37 S38

S39 S40 S41 S42 S43 S44 S45 S46 S47 S48

*S49. —, 550-480 B.C., obol (1.01 gm) See turtle/Aeginetic pattern incuse. BMC 135.115. Rare and nearly VF 50.00

*S50. ELIS, Olympia, 363-323 B.C., hemidrachm (2.94 gm) Head of Hera l./Eagle r., behind F and grapes. Seltman pl. XII, 23. Ex Gans Sale 1960, 345, Rare and F+/VF+ 150.00

*S51. —, 271-191 B.C., hemidrachm (2.71 gm) Head of Hera r./F A, eagle l., head r. Not in BMC. F/F+ and scarce 50.00

*S52. ARGOLIS, Argos, 468-421 B.C., hemidrachm (2.73 gm) Forepart of wolf l./A in incuse. BMC 1. Only fine. rare. 60.00

*S53. —, Similar piece, only F+ 65.00

*S54. —, 350-228 B.C., hemidrachm (2.78 gm) Forepart of wolf r./Large A; in field Φ A and club. BMC 82. Nice VF. 30.00

*S55. —, Hermione, 370-300 B.C., tetrobol (2.44 gm) Head of Demeter l./E in wreath. BMC 160.1. Rare and fine+. 45.00

*S56. ARCADIA, The Arcadians, 363-280 B.C., obol (0.81 gm) Head of young pan l./Monogram A P; below syrinx. BMC 55. Rare; F+/VF 60.00

*S57. —, c. 425 B.C., triobol (2.88 gm) Zeus Aphesius std. l./APKA, head of Artemis l. in incuse square. BMC 22. Dark toning, very rare, VF 160.00

*S58. —, 280-234 B.C., triobol (2.50 gm) Head of Zeus l./Pan std. l. BMC 78. Nice VF+, reverse slightly off center 70.00

*S59. CRETE, Gortyna, 200-67 B.C., drachm (2.99 gm) Head of Zeus r./ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙ, Apollo std. l. in border of dots. BMC 451. Rusted die, otherwise sharp VF+ 125.00

*S60. —, Cydonia, c. 185 B.C., trihemiobol (1.59 gm) Head of Apollo l./Incuse pattern. Seager NNM 22, 2e. Fine and rare 50.00

*S61. —, Lyttus, 430-400 B.C., drachm (2.83 gm) Eagle flying l./ΛΥΤΤΣΘΝ, boar's head r. BMC 3. Obverse weak, otherwise sharp; F/VF+ and dark toning; very rare 125.00

*S62. COLCHIS, Colchis in genere, 4th century B.C., hemidrachm (1.81 gm) Archaic head r./Bull's head r. BMC 1. Obverse slightly off center, otherwise nice fine . 130.00

*S63. BITHYNIA, Calchedon, 4th century B.C., hemidrachm (1.90 gm) Forepart of bull l., KAAX above/ Three ears of grain. Fine; rare 30.00

*S64. MYSIA, Lampsacus, 4th century B.C., diobol (1.03 gm) Janiform head/AM, head of Athena r. Bab. CLXXII, 13. Reverse slightly off center, otherwise nice VF 30.00

*S65. —, Parium, 400-300 B.C., hemidrachm (2.20 gm) Gorgon head facing/ΠΑΡΙ, bull stg. l. looking back. BMC 25. Obverse slightly off center, otherwise nearly EF with lovely toning 65.00

*S66. —, A similar piece, only fine 40.00

*S67. —, A similar piece, obverse off center and F/VG 30.00

*S68. TROAS, Abydos, c. 400 B.C., obol (0.62 gm) ABY, eagle stg. l./Gorgon head facing. A very rare coin, F/VF 135.00

*S69. IONIA, Clazomenae, 500-387 B.C., obol (0.95 gm) Winged boar r./Gorgon head in incuse. BMC 15. Rough obverse, thus VG/VF and very rare 75.00

*S70. —, c. 400 B.C., obol (0.98 gm) Forepart of winged boar l./Gorgon in incuse. Babelon 1988. Only VG but very rare 45.00

*S71. —, Ephesus, 4th century B.C., drachm (3.04 gm) ΕΦΕΣΙΟΝ, bee/Incuse. BMC 6. About fine and very rare 125.00

*S72. ISLANDS OF IONIA, Chios, 478-412 B.C., didrachm (7.83 gm) Sphinx std. before amphora to l./Incuse. BMC 6. Very rare and nice VF 250.00

*S73. CARIA, Amynanda, Dynast Pigris, c. 500 B.C., hemidrachm (1.89 gm) Griffin's head l./Ornamented star. Swiss Muenzbl. 34, July, 1959. Formerly attributed to Phocaea (BMC 215.81). Nearly EF for type . . . 40.00

*S74. —, Cnidus, 300-190 B.C., tetrobol (2.34 gm) Head of Artemis r./ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΚΥΔΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ, tripod. Magistrate: Kydosthenes. BMC 48/9. Sharp VF 30.00

*S75. —, Stratonicea, 166-88 B.C., hemidrachm (1.47 gm) Head of Zeus r./S T and eagle with wings spread, coiled serpent in front, all in incuse square. BMC 1. Sharp VF+. 35.00

*S76. ISLANDS OFF CARIA, Cos, 166-88 B.C., hemidrachm (2.15 gm) Head of Asklepios r./ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΔ-ΕΙΝΙΑ, coiled serpent in incuse square, K beneath. BMC 137. Slightly off center, otherwise a lovely EF 60.00

*S77. —, Rhodes, 4th century B.C., hemidrachm (1.62 gm) Head of Helios facing/P O, rose. Nice VF+ . 100.00

*S78. —, 3rd century B.C., hemidrachm (1.53 gm) Head of Helios facing/P O, head of nymph r. Scarce and about fine. 40.00

*S79. LYCIA, Masicytes, c. 168 B.C., 1/4 drachm (0.90 gm) Head of Artemis r./MAΥΛ, quiver with strap in incuse square. BMC 24. Weber 3653. Rare and almost VF 65.00

*S80. —, Perikles, 380-362 B.C., diobol (0.95 gm) Lion attacking bull/ΠΡΕΚΛ, helmeted head of Athena facing. SNG Berry 1189. Mild. 32. A very rare coin of lovely style; nearly EF 325.00

*S81. —, Trbbanimi, 390-385 B.C., tetrobol (2.90 gm) Lion's scalp facing/TPBBΨNEME, triskeles in incuse circle. BMC 147. Fine style and sharp VF. 75.00

*S82. —, Uvug, 470-440 B.C., tetrobol (2.96 gm) Forepart of winged, human-headed bull r./OFOV, female head r. in dotted incuse square. BMC 72. VF . . 80.00

*S83. PISIDIA, Selge, c. 350 B.C., ½ obol (6.2 grains) Gorgon head facing/Lion head l. BMC 33. Rare and VF 50.00

*S84. —, 400-333 B.C., obol (0.68 gm) Gorgon facing/ Head of Athena r., astragalos behind. BMC 9. Reverse off center, otherwise fine 35.00

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*S85. CILICIA, Tarsus, 4th century B.C., obol (0.34 gm) Baal std. l./Forepart of wolf r., crescent above. BMC 84. Nearly EF 25.00

*S86. CYPRUS, Salamis, 411-373 B.C., tetrobol (3.05 gm) Nude and beardless Herakles std. r. on rock/Goat lying r. BMC 57. Irregular flan and dark tone, otherwise VF and very rare 225.00

*S87. SYRIA, Seleucus I, 312-280 B.C., drachm (3.28 gm) Head of Zeus r./Chariot of elephants to r. Nearly VF and very rare 120.00

*S88. —, Seleucus I, 312-280 B.C., drachm (2.89 gm) BABYLON MINT. Baal std. l./Lion walking l. Only fine and very rare 80.00

*S89 —, Alexander Bala, 150-145 B.C., drachm (3.94 gm) Head of king r./ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, Zeus std. l. Bab. 806. Rare and nice EF 80.00

*S90. PHOENICIA, Aradus, c. 350 B.C., tetrobol (3.19 gm) Head of male deity r./Galley. BMC II, 2. Rare; obverse off center, otherwise fine. 60.00

*S91. —, Early 4th century B.C., tetrobol (3.28 gm) Galley above; Pegasus below/Marine deity r. BMC 5. Rare and F+ 135.00

*S92. —, A similar piece, only dark toned VF . . . 150.00

*S93. —, Byblos, 4th century B.C., 1/16 stater (0.53 gm) Galley r./Lion devouring bull. BMC pl. XII, 4. Obverse off center, otherwise F/VF 30.00

*S94. —, Sidon, 370-358 B.C., 1/16 stater (0.55 gm) War galley l. with waves below/King slaying lion. BMC 36. Rare and unusually sharp VF. 55.00

*S95. —, Tyre, 450-400 B.C., 1/24 stater (0.48 gm) Dolphin/Owl. Rare and VF for type. 60.00

*S96. BABYLONIA, 331-312 B.C., obol (0.33) Baal std r./Lion walking l. BMC XXI, 6. Rare and fine . . . 30.00

*S97. BACTRIA, Eucratides, 169-159 B.C., obol (0.54 gm) Diad. bust of king r./ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, caps of the Dioscuri. BMC V, 10. Lovely VF+ with excellent portrait. 55.00

*S98. ZEUGITANA, Carthage, 241-146 B.C., hemidrachm (1.64 gm) Head of Persephone l./Horse stg. r. M. 86. Obverse slightly off center, otherwise lovely EF 95.00

*S99. —, c. 400 B.C., litra (0.67 gm) Date palm/Horse's head to r. Siculo-Punic issue. Very rare and VF for type 65.00

ROMAN COLONIAL COINS

RC1. PHRYGIA, Acmoneia, *Augustus,* 27 B.C.-14 A.D., AE17. Laur. head r./Nike adv. l. BMC 33. Scarce, G+ 12.50

RC2. ASIA, *Augustus,* 27 B.C.-14 A.D., AE 24. Bare head r./AVGVSTVS in wreath. F 25.00

RC3. SELEUCIS AND PIERIA, Antioch, *Tiberius,* 14-37 A.D., AE 21. Bare head r./SC in wreath. VG 10.00

RC4. MYSIA, Pergamum, *Germanicus,* d. 19 A.D., AE 20. Laur. head r./Eagle r. VG 12.00

RC5. PAMPHYLIS, Side, *Claudius,* 41-54 A.D., AE 18. head r./Athene adv. l. f, sharp portrait 10.00

RC6. SELEUCIS AND PIERIA, Antioch, *Claudius,* 41-54 AE 24. Laur. head r./SC in wreath. About F 15.00

RC7. PHRYGIA, Aezanis, *Claudius,* 41-54 A.D., AE 19. Laur. head r./Zeus stg. l. MBC 85-6. G 10.00

RC8. LYDIA, Sardis, *Claudius,* 41-54 A.D., AE 14. Head l./Head of Zeus l. BMC 114. G+ 7.00

RC9. PHRYGIA, Amorium, *Nero,* 54-68 A.D., AE 22. Bare head r./Eagle R. VG+ 15.00

RC10. —, Acmoneia, *Nero,* 54-68 A.D., AE 18. Bust r./Zeus std. l. Fair. 10.00

RC11. IONIA, Smyrna, *Nero,* 54-68 A.D., AE 19. Laur. head. r/Zeus std. l. BMC 286, Weber 6173. F+ . . 15.00

RC12. CARIA, Heraclea Salbace, *Nero,* 54-68 A.D., AE 16. Bare head r./GLYCWN IEREUS HRAKLEWTWN, club. F+, good portrait 10.00

RC13. CILICIA, Flaviopolis, *Domitian,* 81-96 A.D., AE 24. Laur. head r./Female figure std. r. Countermark on obverse. Rare, fair 18.00

RC14. PAMPHYLIA, Side, *Domitian,* 81-96 A.D., AE 19. Laur. head r./Athene adv. l. Cf. BMC 74 (Nero). Near VF 10.00

RC15. CILICIA, Ninicia Claudiopolis, *Trajan,* 98-117 AD., AE 28. Laur. head r./Zeus std. l. VG 15.00

RC16. SELEUCIA AND PIERIA, *Trajan,* 98-117 A.D., AE 25. Bare head r./Conical meteorite of Zeus Kasios in temple. G/G+ 15.00

RC17. PHOENICIA, Tripolis, *Hadrian,* 117-138 A.D., AE 24.5. Laur. head r./Busts of Dioscuri r. F 15.00

RC18. MYSIA, Pergamum, *Hadrian,* 117-138 A.D., AE 16. Laur. bust r./Veiled figure stg. G+/VG 5.00

RC19. CILICIA, Anazarbus?, *Antoninus Pius,* 138-161 A.D., AE 25. Laur. bust r./Male figure chest-deep in water. VG 10.00

RC20. BITHYNIA, Nicea, *Antoninus Pius,* 138-161 A.D., AE 18. Bare head r./Serpent. Scarce, F 6.00

RC21. LYDIA. Thyatira, time of Marcus Aurelius, AE 23. Bust of Artemis Boreithene l./Eagle. BMC 19. F 10.00

RC22. CILICIA, Coracesium, *Marcus Aurelius,* 161-180 A.D., AE 27. Laur. bust r./Female figure stg. l. Scarce city, VG 12.00

RC23. TROAS, Alexandria, *Commodus,* 180-192 A.D., AE 26. Laur. head. r./Horse feeding r., herdsman and tree behind. BMC 67. G/VG. 11.00

RC24. PISIDIA, Antioch, *Septimius Severus,* 193-211 A.D., AE 22. Bare head r./Rear view of Tyche stg. l. F 9.00

RC25. MACEDON, Cassandrea, *Septimius Severus,* 193-211 A.D., AE 20. Bare head r./Head of Zeus Ammon r. VG, still sharp and needs cleaning 15.00

RC26. MESOPOTAMIA, Edessa, *Septimius Severus,* 193-211 A.D., AE 18. Laur. head of Severus r./Mitred head of Abgar VIII r. BMC 30sq. Scarce, F 30.00

RC27. CILICIA, Tarsus, *Caracalla*, 198-217 A.D., AE 33. Laur. bust r./Caracalla stg. 1, trophy and 2 captives to r. BMC 192. Fair 9.00

RC28. PISIDIA, Cremna, *Geta*, 209-212 A.D., AE 20.5. Bare-headed bust r./Apollo Propylaeus adv. r. with bow drawn. Weber 7391. F 15.00

RC29. SELEUCIS AND PIERIA, Antioch, *Diadumenian*, 218 A.D., AE 19. Bare-headed bust r./SC in wreath. BMC 407. VF+ 20.00

RC30. SYRIA, *Elagabalus*, 218-222 A.D., AE 21. Laur. head r./AE and star in wreath. BMC 447. VF . . 18.50

RC31. CILICIA?, Seleucia, *Elagabalus*, 218-222 A.D., AE 24. Laur. head r./Aesculapius stg. 1., holding sack and caduceus. F 8.00

RC32. IONIA, Smyrna, *Severus Alexander*, 222-235 A.D. AE 26. Laur. bust r./Two Nemeses stg. facing each other BMC 428. Rare, nice VF. 45.00

RC33. MACEDON, Pella, *Severus Alexander*, 222-235 A.D., AE 25. Laur. bust r./Female figure std. 1. Gaebler 32var. F+, obverse dig at ear. 12.00

RC34. CILICIA, Tarsus, *Maximinus I*, 235-238 A.D., AE 35. Rad. bust r./Athena std. 1. on trophy. VG. . 20.00

AETOLIAN LEAGUE HOARD

Atalanta, daughter of the Arcadian Iasus, was exposed as an infant but suckled by a bear and reared by hunters. When an angry Artemis sent a wild boar to ravage Aetolia, Atalanta took part in Meleager's boar hunt and was the first to wound the beast. She refused to marry any man who could not beat her in a foot race. After many suitors had perished in the attempt, Melanion distracted her by dropping three golden apples on the race course and so won her hand. (Photo: Atalanta and Meleager in mural from Pompeii, National Museum, Naples.)

AETOLIAN LEAGUE, 279-168 B.C., hemidrachm. Head of Atalanta r. wearing causia/AITΩΛΩN, boar r. at bay; in ex. spear head r. BMC 16-26.
F-VF . . . 50.00; VF-EF . . . 60.00

RC35. MACEDONIA, Thessalonica, *Gordian III*, 238-244 A.D., AE 26. Laur. bust r./Gordian stg. 1. holding hammer. Cf. Gaebler 55. Nice VF. 40.00

RC36. PISIDIA, Antioch, *Gordian III*, 238-244 A.D., AE 35. Laur. bust r./Nike adv. 1. BMC 96. VF 25.00

RC37. MESOPOTAMIA, Edessa, *Gordian III*, 238-244 A.D., AE 24. Laur. bust r./Mitred bust of Abgar VIII r. BMC 144var. VG. 20.00

RC38. PISIDIA, Antioch, *Philip II*, 247-249, AE 25. Rad. bust r./Nike adv. 1. About F 9.00

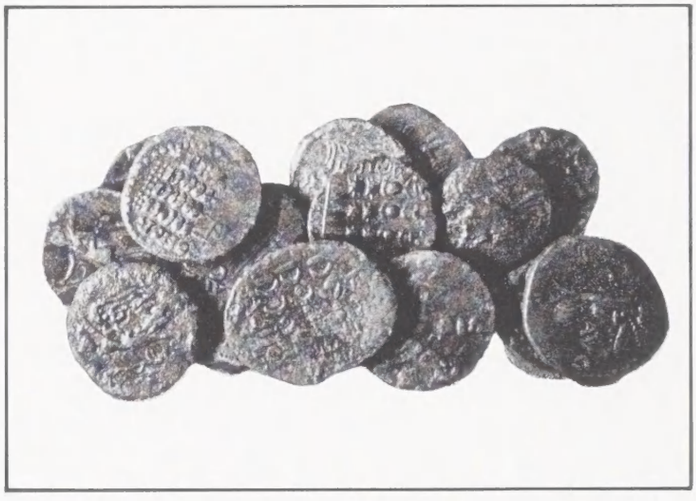
RC39. MESOPOTAMIA, Nisibis, *Philip II*, 247-249 A.D., AE 24. Rad. bust 1./City-goddess in tetrastyle temple. BMC 23. Nice VF 35.00

RC40. PISIDIA, Antioch, *Trajan Decius*, 249-251, AE 24. Bare head 1./Three standards; in ex., SR. VG . . 7.50

RC41. MOESIA SUPERIOR, Viminacium, *Trebonianus Gallus*, 251-253 A.D., AE 26. Laur. head r./Sybil stg. 1. with lion and bull at feet. Pick 160. VG. 12.00

RC42. TROAS, Alexandria, *Valerian* 254-265 A.D., AE 19. Laur. bust r./Shepherd and grazing horse r. Ex Newell Coll. Scarce, VG 6.50

RC43. IONIA, Ephesus, *Gallienus*, 253-268 A.D., AE 21. Laur. bust r./Tyche stg. 1. VG 12.00



A HOARD OF BRONZES FROM PHILIPPI

There has recently come to light a hoard of small bronzes from Philippi in Macedonia. These coins were struck by Augustus to commemorate his victory at Philippi in 42 B.C. over the conspirators Brutus and Cassius, assassins of Julius Caesar. A most important and fascinating coin.

MACEDONIA, Philippi, after 27 B.C., AE 18. VIC AUG, statue of Nike 1./COHOR PRAE PHIL, three military standards. BMC 23.
VG-F . . . 8.00; F-VF . . . 12.00; VF-EF . . . 20.00

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

A PRICE LIST OF REFERENCES FOR SALE

AKERMAN, J. Y. **FOURRES AND FORGERIES.** American edition, New York, 1970. 16 pages, 2 plates, Paper covers. $1.00

General observations on the coins and coinage of the Romans; with some remarks on the pieces presumed to have been the work of Roman forgers.

AKERMAN, J. Y. **NUMISMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.** Reprint, 1966. 64 pages, with illustrations. Cloth. $4.00

So many ancient coins, both Greek and Roman, strikingly illustrate historical and narrative portions of the New Testament that a study of the details of these interesting artifacts can lead to a much more complete understanding of the passages than has been possible without such a guide as this. We are even provided with the opportunity to see what many of the emperors and kings mentioned in the Bible look like from their coin portraits. Fine line drawings of the coins discussed appear throughout.

AKERMAN, J. Y. **ROMAN COINS: THE AS AND ITS DIVISIONS.** American edition, New York, 1970. 18 pages, 2 plates. Paper covers. $1.00

BOYNE, WILLIAM. **A MANUAL OF ROMAN COINS WITH RARITY GUIDE.** xviii + 86 pages, 22 plates and illustrations in text. Revised reprint of the 1865 edition. Cloth. $5.00

This handy guide to Roman monetary history contains an introduction to Roman coins in general and lists the major Republican and Imperial issues. Coins typical of each period are illustrated and a rarity guide is included for use in establishing comparative values. Augmented with a special introduction by H. Stuart Jones on the history of Roman coinage.

CARSON, R. A. G., HILL, P. V. and KENT, J. P. C. **LATE ROMAN BRONZE COINAGE, A.D. 324-498.** 1960. 114 pp., 4 plates. Cloth. $5.50

A fundamental study of the chronology of the bronze coinage from Constantine's victory over the Licinii to the currency reform of Anastasius.

de CICCIO, MONS. G. **GLI AUREI SIRACUSANI DI CIMONE E DI EVENETO.** Rome, 1957. 55 pages, 3 plates. Card covers. $4.25

A description of the gold coins of Syracuse struck from the dies of Kimon and Euainetos. Eighteen groups of the 100 litra pieces, and two of the 50 litra pieces are catalogued and illustrated.

COHEN, HENRI. **DESCRIPTION HISTORIQUE DES MONNAIES FRAPPEES SOUS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN communement appelees Medailles Imperiales.** London-Paris, 1880-1892, reprinted by Forni, 1970. 8 volumes + a dictionary of terms. Over 4000 pp., line drawings throughout the text. Cloth bound. $163.50

When first published, Cohen immediately became the standard reference for coins of the Roman Empire. Its recent republication, by at least two different firms, indicates the continuing demand for the work by the student, and by the collector. Cohen numbers are still commonly used for the description of Roman Imperial issues.

COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Vol. I. Augustus to Vitellius. By Harold Mattingly. 1923, reprinted 1965. 231 pages of introduction, 464 pages of text, 64 plates.

Vol. II. Vespasian to Domitian. By Harold Mattingly. 1930, reprinted 1966. Introduction and 485 pages, 83 plates. Cloth.

Vol. III. Nerva to Hadrian. By Harold Mattingly. 1936, reprinted with alterations 1966. Introduction and 640 pages, 102 plates. Cloth.

Vol. IV. Antoninus Pius to Commodus. By Harold Mattingly. 1940, reprinted with alterations 1968. Two parts: 1. Introduction, indices and plates. 2. Catalogue. CC + 964 pages, 111 plates. Cloth.

Vol. V. Pertinax to Elagabalus. Being Reprinted.

Vol. VI. Severus Alexander to Balbinus and Pupienus. By R. A. G. Carson. (Out of Print)

Volumes I to IV, in 5 parts. $66.65

CURTIS, COLONEL JAMES W. **THE TETRADRACHMS OF ROMAN EGYPT.** xxiv + 172 pages, 11 plates. Cloth. $12.50

This is the first methodical and systematic approach to the historical series of the tetradrachms issued in Egypt under the Roman rule. All Roman emperors from Tiberius (14-37 A.D.) to Diocletian (284-305 A.D.) are illustrated on these coins, and in some cases portraits of other members of the Imperial Families appear uniquely, for they do not appear on the regular Imperial issues.

DE LA TOUR, HENRI. **ATLAS DE MONNAIES GAULOISES.** 1892, reprinted 1965. 12 pp., 55 plates. Cloth. $13.75

The value of this reprint is in the beautifully reproduced plates of coins (all line drawings) of the Celts of Britain and Gaul. Essential to the study of pre-Roman Britain and Gaul.

DONALDSON, T. L. **ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE ON GREEK AND ROMAN COINS AND MEDALS. ARCHITECTURA NUMISMATICA.** 1856, revised reprint 1965. 382 pages, 54 plates. Cloth. $10.00

A new enlarged edition, indexed, with new notes and bibliography. "This work is still a classic, for its method of investigation and for the enlarged drawings which show details that might otherwise escape the eye." *Bibliography of Applied Numismatics*, p. 120.

FLORANCE, A. **GEOGRAPHIC LEXICON OF GREEK COIN INSCRIPTIONS.** Reprint, 1966. 112 pages, 4 maps. Cloth. $5.00

A handy lexicon identifying both the abbreviated and complete ethnics (inscriptions) of the Greek city-states inscribed on their coins, most of which are not found in the usual Greek dictionaries. Each has an indication of the general area in which the city was located, and in the case of Greek Imperial issues, the provinces of the Roman Empire.

FORRER, LEONARD. **PORTRAITS OF ROYAL LADIES ON GREEK COINS.** 1938, reprinted 1969. 80 pages, illustrations in text. Cloth. $5.00

An alphabetically arranged monograph examining all the royal ladies of the Hellenistic and Roman world whose portraits and names were preserved on coins of the period. Each entry is preceded by a short biographical note. L. S. Forrer, the son of the author, has provided a new preface to the book.

FRANKE, PETER ROBERT. **ROMISCHE KAISERPORTRATES IN MUNZBILD.** 1968. 55 pp., 52 full page plates. Hardbound. $4.00

Sixteen of the plates are in exquisite color. A study of the portraits on Roman coins. Text in German.

GALLATIN, ALBERT. **SYRACUSAN DEKADRACHMS OF THE EUAINETOS TYPE.** Cambridge, 1930. 53 pages, 12 collatype plates. Cloth, top edge gilt, 9½" x 12½". $90.00

This is a masterly study of all dies, combinations and their sequences, and a pedigree list of the 427 known specimens of this fabulous coin, considered by many to be the world's greatest numismatic masterpiece.

GARDNER, PERCY. **ARCHAEOLOGY AND TYPES OF GREEK COINS.** Revised reprint, 1965. xvi + 256 pages, 18 plates. Cloth. $15.00

". . . an important reference book for students of archaeology and numismatics and for collectors of Greek coins. Gardner details the origin and spread of coinage, the techniques of die cutting and stamping, and the use of inscriptions. He also explains the religious character of coin types and the art and mythology of Greek coins of all periods."
Chicago Tribune

GARDNER, PERCY. **THE COINS OF THE GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS OF BACTRIA AND INDIA (Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum, Vol. I).** 1886, reprinted 1966. 272 pages, 32 plates. Cloth. $20.00

Originally issued in 1886 in an edition of just 300 copies, this amazing corpus of the historical coins minted by the Greek and Scythis kings of Bactria and India is available again. This is the basic sourcebook for the chronicles of nearly 200 years of the easternmost Hellenistic empire, almost unknown from any other source.

GARDNER, PERCY. **THE PARTHIAN COINAGE.** 1877, reprinted 1968. 68 pages, 10 plates. Paper. $4.00

After the successful revolt of Arsaces against Seleucid rule, the Parthian Empire was established in 250 B.C. and lasted over five centuries. But little remains to give evidence of this fact other than its coinage. This work attempts to provide a documented reconstruction of the history and the development of ancient Parthia from its coinage.

GRANT, MICHAEL. **ROMAN HISTORY FROM COINS. Some uses of the Imperial Coinage to the historian.** 1968. 96 pages, 32 plates. Cloth. $4.50
Soft covers. $1.65

Rome used the Imperial currency to inform, direct, or deceive public opinion. The results were startling, varied, and often beautiful. Cunning historians can read in the coins matters of art, politics, religion, economics, and personalities. A very attractive little book.

GRUEBER, H. A. **COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.** 1910, reprinted 1970.

Vol. I. Aes Rude, Aes Signatum, Aes Grave and Coinage of Rome from B.C. 268.

Vol. II. Coinage of Rome (continued), Roman Campania, Italy, the Social War, and the Provinces.

Vol. III. Tables of finds and cognomina, indices, plates, etc.

The whole with an introduction and 123 plates. Set of three volumes. Cloth. $34.00